Under the Auspices of the OGDEN TRADES ASSEMBLY Address all Communications to W. M. PIGGOTT, Editor. 375 Twenty-fourth Street.

MERRILY ON.

And still the work goes merrily on We are told that it is necessary that we have capital, as well as labor. That one cannot succeed without the other. It is a cinch that capital can't get along without labor; for labor has cre ated capital; for labor was first, and without it, capital could not be. Now, we do not object to capital, but the main objection is, that capital has gotten into wrong hands; and, therefore, is being used for wrong purposes, or diverted into wrong channels. We regard capital as the accumulation of UNPAID WAGES of the centuries gone by. It is true that it requires large sums of money to accomplish great undertakings; and the capitalist makes that his excuse for the accumulation of wealth, which is no excuse at all, for the necessary wealth for those "great undertakings" could be collected from the many smaller owners or possessers of money, as well as from the few larger ones. The great trouble is, with great wealth concentrated into the hands of the few, they become arrogant, insolent and lawless. look upon the laborer as an inferior being to themselves, and use the wealth he has created for them, to crush him. Thus we see the diversion of wealth from its proper and normal sphere-that of elevating and ennobling the human race—into the most damning and soul-destroying ises that the human brain can devise. In the last few years we have seen the multiplying of trusts in a manner this grand and beautiful land. that was never known in the history of the world before; and for what? That a few men might hoard up and control the wealth of the country, to all the water supply of the country the impoverishment of the great masses of the people. We thought perhaps the trust question had reachlimit, when they had cornered the railroads, the gold mines, the coal mines, the iron and copper mines, and few other things we couldn't eat; but we were mistaken, and as the years have come and gone, we have seen one after another of the necessities of life come under their control, until we can scarcely think of an article of food or clothing that they do not control. The latest move in that direction is the formation of the BREAD TRUST, with an authorized capital of \$8,000,000, for the express purpose of controlling prices. Think of it! A few millionalres, owning and controlling all the bread within a radof 125 miles of any given point, while thousands of poor children cry of hunger. And then, a few days later, we read of the great "coup de wheat" in the "plt" in Chicago, when several millions of bushels of wheat passed into the control of one man, who immediately sent the price skythousands of families must do with one loaf of bread less every third day; or, in other words, the price of bread has increased about 17 1-2 per cent. And this will continue just so long as gambling in the neces sities of life is permitted. Now, the

والمراسية المراسية المراسية المراسية المراسية والمراسية و ones who profit by the privilege. We hear much these days about horse racing, faro bank, roulette, dice games, be, they cannot be compared to that pernicious and damnable practice of gambling in the very bread we eat. It is time that the people woke up and demand of the men that they elect to office that they put a stop to such wholesale robbery. We hold up our hands in holy horror when we hear of some one's house being broken in to; or when we hear of a bank being a serious menace to the safety and men are gentlemen and saints as com-pared to the men who gamble in the food and clothing we all must for the highwayman knows if he is caught he must suffer the consequen ces-must meet the demands of justice, and expiate his crimes according to law; but the man who steals, under the cloak of apparent legal procedure -who will maliciously take the bread

from the mouths of innocent children and helpless and defenseless women; all for the sake of accumulating a few paltry dollars-is the vilest, most debased, and inhuman wretch that can be imagined; and the severest punishment should be his. Oh, ye gods! What great prosperity has overtaken shall we-see the end of it? Now, if a few of these grand and glorious Pitts burg philanthropists (?) would buy up and stake off the azure vaults of the sky above into city lots at \$10,000,000 apiece, they could be hailed as the usurers of the "millenial dawn, we then could bow down on our knees and reverently lift our hands to them and word our supplications after this "Give us this day our daily

THE UTAH STATE FEDERATION.

manner:

About one year ago the Utah State Federation of Labor was organized for the purpose of bettering the condition of the laboring people of the State of Utah. Up to the present time there has only been small skirmishes with the enemy, and not much accomplish ed that has been apparent to those on the outside; but there always is so much preliminary work to be done before the real work can be commenc-ed. The first year has been taken up with getting the forces lined up battle; and we feel that we are now in a position to begin work in earnest. President Piggott called a meeting of ward. Results: The price of flour the executive council last Monday went up; and the size of the loat with the executive council last Monday with the executive council last M outlining the work for the committee and council for the next few months and vigorous action may be expected. The more prominent subjects under discussion were: The conduct of many of the so-called employment agencies; union label education, and the marking of goods, by many factories, with question is, when is such pure "cuss- the words "union made." As a matter going to stop, and who is of fact, many so called "employment going to stop it? Certainly not the agencies" are nothing more nor less

क्षान्त्रकारमञ्ज्ञक tise for men when they have no places for them; and when they have no con tracts to furnish men; and sometimes, when they know where men are wanted, they advertise for them, and then send the men to make their own bar-gains and take their own chances on securing employment; instead of hav ng the employment secured for them, as they are supposed to do. That there is a lack of "union label" sentiment throughout the country is due to a lack of understanding of the subject, which the Federation is determined to rem edy. It is claimed by many that the union label agitation, and the use of the union label does not interfere with nor is it any detriment to the manufacturers of prison and sweatshop goods; nor are they afraid to compare their goods with union made goods, as to quality and sanitation. But those poker (both kinds), and various other games of chance, but as bad as these counterfeit the union label; and are statements are disproved in the fact getting just as near the label as they dare; and are using the words Union Made in every way they can to deceive the public. There never was a genu-ine article made, but that there was counterfeit. These men have been doing these things with seeming im punity, but the time has come to call a halt; and they may rest assured that when we start, that we have not only the union people of Utah behind us, robbed, or a train being "held up," or but that the union people of the en-when a citizen is relieved of his belongings at the point of a gun; and will fight it to a finish. It well we might, for such characters are is passing strange that some people is passing strange that some people who profess to be honest, law abiding welfare of the community. But these citizens, and true Christians and men are gentlemen and saints as comhand tactics to deceive and their fellowman, but it seems that the ways of human nature are past finding out. Is it any wonder that some of the so-called lower class of people be come rabid and "cantankerous times? The great wonder is, that they are able to control themselves as well as they do-that they are not more anarchistically inclined than most of them are—in the face of the fact that

> If religion were a thing that money could buy, The rich would live, while the poor

their supposed superiors stoop to low, mean, dirty things, that they them-

selves would not think of doing

could die But we are thankful that that is no the case; but instead, that the great Master-Workman exalted the and made true worth, and moral character the purchase price of our fu-ture inheritance. It is said that if we suffer for the right in this world. will receive the greater reward in the hereafter. If that be so, it is most certain that most of us will receive an almost boundless reward. But what of the other fellow? If the reverse be rue also, there are some people who tion than is possible for the human mind to conceive. But as to that, we are willing that the Allwise Judge shall attend to that, while we strive to better our condition in this world.

THE BARBER'S POLE.

Haven't you often wondered what is the meaning of the little pole that projects from barbers' shops, with its stripes of red and white? At one time all kinds of stores had their special emblems, a few only of which remain The barber's pole is one of them. Long ago the barber was also the physician of the place. The sovereign cure for all diseases was sup-posed to be blood-letting, and, as the barber had already a sharp instrument in his razor, it was easy for him to act as doctor. Formerly a metal basin was suspended from the pole, and is still so suspended in many places. The basin served both for lathering he soap in shaving and for receiving the blood in blood-letting. An eighteenth century poet thus describes a barber's shop front:

Rang'd cups that in the window stood.

Lined with red rags to look like blood. Did well his threefold trade ex-

Who shaved, drew teeth and breath-

The pole was considered necessary In the operation of blood-letting, the patient grasping it "in order to make the blood flow more freely." As it was apt to get stained, the barber painted it red. When the pole was not in use, it was suspended "outside the door with the white linen swath-ing bands twisted around it." In later times this gave rise to the practice of painting it red and white, or black and white, or even with red, white and blue lines round it. As late as the year 1797, the lord chancellor of England, Thurlow-an early friend of the poet William Cowper-made a statement in the House of Lords regarding barbers' poles. At that time barbers were required to use a blue and white honesty, manhood, integrity and a lot of other good things too numerous to mention. Keep in the straight and striped pole, with no other appendage; | narrow union way.

and a red flag.

It is believed that the lives of many distinguished men-Washington among them-were shortened by the system

ige rate

of blood-letting. Did you ever think how simple it is to do right, and how much more pleasure there is in doing good to others, than in doing otherwise? Just try it awhile by patronizing the union label, and then let us hear from you.

Love your enemies, and do good to hem who despitefully use you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for the sake of money, for verily you have your reward. And

Be not deceived. God is not mock ed, for surely he will straighten all things out right in the end. And what a glorious end it will be for the true and upright. Keep to your union principles, my brother, and you need not

The union label is the emblem of

Marxian Club Socialists

not qualit

Any question concerning Social ism answered. Address all com munications to K. S. Hilliard. 436 Herrick Avenue.

AN IRON SCAB. On February 24th last an order was

placed with the Mesta Machine Co. of Pittsburg, Penn., for a 36x72 inch heavy duty, horizontal, left-hand, Corliss, straight-line valve engine. Thirty days later, on March 26, the huge enin rapid machine building of which the constructors can well be proud.

The total weight of the completed engine is 400,000 pounds, of which one-half, or about 200,000 pounds, is in the heavy 30-foot flywheel. Without an organization well trained to all the steps of heavy machinery building, the casting, machining and erecting of such an enormous weight of material would have been impossible in the brief space of four weeks and two days, or, say a calendar month. The engine is capable of develop ing 3,500 horsepower, and will be run the 28-inch sheet mill of the

Phillips Sheet & Tin Plate Co., of Clarksburg, W. Va. The above data is taken from the American Machinist. We ask whethr union labor, organized along craft lines, can make enough noise to drown the voice of the "Iron Scab?"

"THOUGHTS FROM LIFE."

"Laying up for the future is a vio lation of nature, for it places the thing of yesterday above the thing of today, exalts death above life, and he who depends upon the dead past neglects the living present and reaps the fruit of death.

WOMEN TOO HONEST.

Chicago, April 12.-Pure and simple labor union circles here are stirred over the admission by C. P. Donnegan, a member of the national execu-tive board of the United Hatters, that women hat trimmers are deliberately kept out of the hatters' union. Donnegan made the assertion during a talk before the members of the Wom- inferior federal officer, when it should workers before their lives are half en's Trade Union league at a meeting vesterday. The speaker made a plea holding a man innocent until he is the locked out hatters and hat trim-mers in the east.

prove his own innocence and allows a cross examination which would impli-

Editorial Committee: KATE S. HILLIARD. E. A. BATTELL. ROY E. SOUTHWICK.

men are refused admission to the un-

ions Donnegan said: "I believe labor leaders and officers admission of women's unions because Many trades union officers know they of women obtained the right to vote

within the organization. "It is true also that organized wo men, as a rule, are guided by abso lute honesty of purpose and common some labor leaders will go with the women. My experience of twentyeight years in the labor movement has taught me that men are much more prone to accept 'hot air' than are

DANGER IN THE RUSSIAN EX-TRADITION TREATY.

The release of Jan Pouren, the Rus sian refugee from a fifteen months imprisonment, is of importance in more ways than the vindication of the honor of the U. S. government towards political refugees. The fight for the liberation of this man has shown clearly the defects in the treaty. If a man is a criminal he may be re turned to Russia, but the word crime in the treaty was not meant to mean political revolt, and the Russian government so twisted the meaning of the wording of the treaty that the United States commissioners were ready to deliver both Rudowitz and Pouren to the Russian government as criminals, when they were undoubtedfects in the treaty; to-wit: It makes the Czar; he may be imprisoned inbe brought before a jury. Instead of for financial assistance on behalf of proven guilty, it makes the prisoner

whose only offense is active opposition From the man's own confession h to the injustice and cruelty of the Russian government. extract from the Hartford Dally Courant, sums up the situation:

The treaty of 1893 with Russia certainly needs strict overhauling or entire abrogation. As it stands, it exends to this country Russian methods which no American can tolerate and it makes American officials and American jails practically instruments for the maintenance of the Czar's government. The Czar's government whether good or bad, is not an Amer ican question; and this recent attempt ring it in upon us, under the false official pretense that opposition of any kind to the Czar is a common felony which this country has promised to aid in punishing is both an insult and an outrage. The dignified way to avoid a repetition of this sort of thing s to change the treaty conditions

which have thus been abused. If this agitation which has been caused by the imprisonment and sufering of the two Russians have contributed to arouse the nation to tear a compact that is below its dignity, they will not have suffered in

NATIONALIZATION NOT A STEP TOWARD SOCIALISM.

Nationalization is not of itself a step oward Socialism. Nationalization IS, only when it redounds to the interest of the working class. Such nationalization nationalizes; the other don't. The nationalization that is done and superintended by the capitalist class, does good only to the capitalist class. Capitalist society is like a barrel leaking from a thousand holes, each hole being a capitalist-run concern; stop ONE hole and there will be just of large unions are opposed to the so much water to run through the remaining holes. There is no nationalthey fear they will lose their offices. ization worth the name, or worth Many trades union officers know they straining for, except that one that, are not popular with the women, and knowing of all the holes, has a prothey might lose office if a large body gram whereby all the holes are to be stopped

One Step at a Time Fallacy. S .- Not at all! No ONE thing will ever be feasible until the working class is sufficiently informed, united, to undertake ALL things. At the same time the workers in ONE trade will nationalize the trade in their charge, the workers in other trades can nationalize the other trades. To do this, the working class must have learned the true meaning of solidarity, and hence, among other reasons, the Industrial Union is a social-political necessity The only ONE first step, that is a step is the revolutionary education of the workers.-Exchange

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

The idea of the working class, "es tablishing industries" and thereby force the capitalist out of business is purely utopian. The idea ignores what costs to concentrate capital, and it ignores the magnitude of the capital "forced out of business." Feudality could not be overthrown by the bourgeois buying the land, neither can capitalism be overthrown by its own

The Society for the Prevention of Premature Encoffinment, Burial or Cremation is making great to-do over ly political refugees. There must be A much more sensible thing on which a flaw in the treaty when it can be to spend one's divine passion of indiga few cases of premature interment so interpreted. There are other de- nation would be the very many cases of premature semi-interment, whose no provision for bail and by merely victims, their one foot in the grave, accusing a man who is a subject of painfully hobble about on the other one in search of a livelihood, thus definitely as was Pouren. The issue bearing witness to the half-lead crea-of fact is left to the judgment of an tures present day society makes of its

The Negro Louis C. Graves, who vol. untarily admitted in a St. Louis court | italist takes part in the necessary lathat super-education made a criminal His pole with pewter basins hung, In explaining the situation why wo cate men in Russia who are under the of him stated a flat falsehood-not the unit of average social labor.

Black, rotten teeth in order strung. | while surgeons were to use a gallipot complete domination of the Czar, and worst of the crimes he is guilty of a natural leaning to crime. Had he The following had no education his crimes would have been of a lower order; education merely enabled him to commit crimes that are not within the tackles of the uneducated. With the fire of economic precariousness of a living burning un-der the pot of an instinctive criminal crime will be cooked-common crimes if the ingredients in the pot are illiteracy, highly seasoned crimes if the ingredients be education.—Weekly People.

VARIABLE CAPITAL.

"Variable capital" is the name by which Marx designates that portion of the invested capital which is represented by labor-power. "Constant capital" is the name by which be designates that portion of the invested capital which is represented by the instruments of production, raw and auxiliary material. The latter is called "constant capital" because it ONLY transfers its OWN value to the new commodity made out of it, and imparts no new value—hence "con-stant." The former is called "variable capital" because it not only transfers its own value to the commodity which it turns out, but may add to the value according to the variably increased time that it operates-hence "vari-able." For instance, the value of a bale of cloth, valued, say, at \$1,000, is made up of the value of the raw material consumed and of the wear and tear of the machinery employed (constant capital) plus the value of the labor-power paid for (variable capital) plus the additional, or surplus, value imparted by labor-power and not paid for. The distinction is not a fine

pun one. Its importance lies: First, in that it brings out the fact that the workingman is plundered to day, not only of the surplus value that produces, but he is also plundered of the reward for the service he ren ders in preserving for the capitalist the value of the machinery, etc., which the labor process transfers to the goods produced. Machinery, etc., not in operation, depreciates. The depreclated value evaporates.

Secondly, in that it explains the rea-son why, in cases of sudden declines in prices, speculators prefer for their speculative ventures material on which the less labor has been spent-cured eather rather than shoes, yarn rather han cloth, etc. The more numerous the labor-processes the larger the ele ment of "variable capital," the less

ECONOMIC EQUALS.

Only Upon Them Can a True Society Be Based.

There can be no true society except that of economic equals. You cannot have either social or political equality in any true sense until you recognize that no individual-whatever function he or she may fulfill or whatever position he or she may occupy-can ever be more than an average unit of human society. "A man's a man for a that.'

The earth and instruments of labor are means of production to the work ers, because by operating on and with these things they produce all the world's wealth and perform all the world's necessary service

But these things are not means of production to the capitalists-because they produce nothing. In their case the earth and tools of production are means of robbery, euphoniously termed rent, interest and profit, dividends, reward of abstinence, compensation for risk, reward of foresight, and wages of ability. To this class these are means of appropriation, of exploitation, of robin short Capita

In exceptional cases where a capbor his work reckons no more than a

Is Being One's Own Boss Worth While?

about the pleasure, comfort and satisfaction of being one's own boss that needs looking into before accepting as true Many a young man, with a good, steady job, never loses occasion to expand upon the privileges and perquisities of having it easy that his boss has. His employer he argues, certainly has a mighty good thing of it-just coming down to the office and bossing his employes around at his own sweet will. He has no regular hours and can leave the office whenever he gets good and ready. In fact, it is somewhat unfair to him to make his employes work so hard when he himself does nothing but sit in his office and look out the window or fool around with a few papers. If he could only get to be in business for himself, the young man argues, he would be able to do precisely the same thing.

But he wouldn't! He would not find But he wouldn't! He would not much shis thing of being your own boss exactly hat it is cracked up to be—from the candpoint of leisure. In all probability if he has it in him he will eventually re-

Lucky Numbers.

a lot of talk nowadays | celve greater returns for his labor and | and sometimes they even wake han up enjoy the satisfaction and pecuniary advantages of building up his own business. But the rest of it—the easy, workless part of it—he will discover to be a snare and a delusion. Like many other people, he would find out that, if he gets a business of his own, he will be free to do as he likes, but will be bossing bimself around more insistently than his old em-

> The man who is his own boss has many things to contend with. He can never get up so high that he has no boss. Every customer with whom he deals is his boss as long as he is dealing with him. He must satisfy all demands of that cus-tomer if he wants to do business with him, and put up with his peculiarities and serve him to the best of his ability. All financial obligations he undertakes, such as the payment of notes for borrowed capital or credit granted bim in the nat-ural way, are bosses for whom he is working constantly. Frequently they de mand his labor of an evening, when his employes are free from business care,

Out In the Back Yard

RIOM time immemorial superstition has attached luck or ill luck to certain numbers, and there are but few the springtime it is surprising many men fairly revel in spading and digging and fumbling around in their back yards over a family garden. Aside from the results obtained it is good, men who are entirely free from this hallucination. For a long time even num-bers were considered unlucky, it being healthy exercise. The man who goes at it in earnest, however, even on a small scale, will be surprised at the fruits his labor will bear. In a back yard only 20 by 30 feet many

hallucination. For a long time even numbers were considered unlucky, it being argued that their divisibility was symbolically, an omen of death. On the other hand, odd numbers were considered lucky because they are not divisible. The old Romans were especially attached to the number 3, as it is the smallest indivisible number. Their faith in this number 3 manifested itself even in their religion. Jupiter welded a triple thunderbolt and Neptune carried a three-pronged trident. Pluto had a three-headed dog, and there were three fates, three furies and three graces. They also held that any number that could be divided by 3 was lucky. The most prevalent numerical superstition, without doubt, concerns the number 13. Many people will not sit at a table where there are 13 guests. I. has been argued that this superstition has come down to us from the Last Supper of Our Lord, when, it will be remembered. Christ, with his twelve Disciples, was scated at the table, and the death of Himself and Judas followed shortly afterwards. The numbers 3 and 7 appear with surprising frequency in the Bible, and for that reason many people attach peculiar attributes to them. To take a more recent illustration, the number 23 has been considered indicative of what might be described as "Down and out" or "Skiddoo." Just for this reason it is surprising how many men in the past year have hestiated to undertake any important work on the 23d of the month, and how many men who are numbered, like policemen, messenger boys and athletes in a contest, refuse to wear the number 23. useful things can be raised. The ground should first be well spaded and fertilized before any planting is attempted. The soil must be well prepared for the seed before any planting is attempted. The soil must be well prepared for the seed to bring results. Each bed should be from three to five feet wide and as long as the yard, with a small pathway in between them. Lettuce, radishes, beets, onlons and parsley are safe ventures for the amateur gardner, and their seeds should be sown crosswise the beds. As soon as the plants have attained an Inch or so of growth apply the Darwinian law of the survival of the fittest and weed out the weaklings. A corner of the garden next to the fence may be devoted to early and late crops of peas, beans and beets. Even sweet corn may be attempted if planted on the plot reserved for the peas after one crop has been harvested. Seeds for the peas should be planted about four inches deep, in ground that has been worked until it is very fine. Then stamp the ground down with the feet, or with the back of a spade until it is fairly bard. All seeds purchased at any of the seed stores have full directions as to their planting. But the fact that seeds have been planted is no assurance that a food crop will result. The man who isn't willing to work his garden daily after he has set it out had better not attempt it—nniess be wants merely the exercise and the pleasure of spading fresh earth.

to hasten to work for them. Periods of financial depression, seasons when business is slack, and the consequent hustling for business are bosses that stand over the man in business for bimself like a slavedriver with his blacksnake whip.

The man who is bossed by another one never has to worry about his money when oss frequently has to rake and scrape and rack his brain to obtain the money necessary to meet his payroll. At every turn be meets obligations and responsibilities which are as great as the com-bined obligations and responsibilities of

all his employes.

No man is ever his own boss completely in this world, and no man can climb so high that he does not find someone higher up who bosses him, even though indirectly. There is always some re straining power. Even the president of the United States, officially the highest nan in the country, is not his own boss Though he does not have to get to the office at a certain time in the morning and report to his employer, he is, nevertheless, employed by every one of the SO-odd millions of people in the United States. They are all his bosses, indirectly, and he feels his obligation to them if he be a conscientious president. There is but one way in which a man can be his own boss, and that is—to boss him-self and to see that he does what he is capable of doing in zealous fashion.

inlue atrocities for the head pass by the club window. "Oh, you nushroom shape! Oh, you peachbasket id! Say, on the level, Bo, did you ever lid! Say, on the level, Bo, did you ever see such deformities as these the women are wearing now under the guise of spring hats? I've been sitting here for the last 20 minutes watching the procession. Take a look for yourself. Honest, now, can you see anything but the body of a woman with an inverted basket on top of her shoulders going by! Her face! Why, you can't even caten a glimpse of it! moves along—just like it was almost human!

For the love of Mike, Bill, take in

A Model Eight-Room Brick House.

DESIGNED BY CHARLES S. SEDGWICK, ARCHITECT.



UR illustration shows a good type of a plain, substantial, modern, colonial house, with the exterior walls it of brick.

But a plain, substantial, modern, colonial house, with the exterior walls it of brick.

But a plain a provided in the ball and sale an The four rooms lead off conveniency from the hall, and each room is provided with all modern conveniences. A combination stairway with grade entrance to basement and section of stairs to the landing, from kitchen, leads to second story. One central chimney affords a fire-typic on the reception hall; this chimney affords a fire-typic on the reception hall; this chimney affords a fire-typic on the reception hall; this chimney affords a fire-typic on the fire typic of the woodwork on the exterior, will depend upon the color of the brick used.

The interior faish is hardwood in first story, with hardwood floors in both first and second story, all other finish of pine,

painted.

The roofs are covered with black slate or shingles. The exterior walls may be faced with light gray brick or red, to suit

Mr. A. Good Fellow on the Scoop Hats,

H. you scoop hat!" cried Mr. A. that one! It's called a 'peachbasket' type, for one for any fool woman crazy over Good-Fellow gayly to his friend as I believe. Notice the peaches strung they watched the procession of femore around it! What, they aren't peaches take it from me, I'd have taken the wastethat one! It's called a 'peachbasket' type, I believe. Notice the peaches strung around it! What, they aren't peaches because they're purple! They sure are, my friead! A little thing like that don't make any difference! Why, on the back of that lid are some pink grapes! And the crown! And the crown, I repeat! Say, Bo, if it only slanted a bit more I might mistake it for the Leaning Tower of Pisa. 'Ain't it awful, Mabel! 'Look at that one—next to it! That's a 'mushroom' hat, Bill, quite the real thing, you know. About two yards round and 10 miles high, but squashed in and sat down upon and smashed until it looks like one of the straw bathing-hats 'that the women wear down at old Coney Isle, with a Marathon or two of sea-weed strung around it' "And look at that little kid strutting along there. Peace litting the same contents."

with a Marathon or two of sea-weed strung around it'

"And look at that little kid strutting along there. Poor little girl, she ought to be home with her nurse. Bet you the drinks she isn't a day over 14—and look at her struggling along under that bushelbasket like she owned the whole sidewalk. 'Now, Bill, listen carefully. That tall one on the other side of the street that looks like your Panama before you've crushed it and creased the crown—that's called a 'drum-major.' The idea is, I understand, that it resembles in general contour the fur shake of a drum-major. Lovely idea, isn't it. No, trimming, you see, above the truck garden at the base of it, Just the plain straw pillar jutting up into the blue ether. At the bottom, though, anything will do—just so it belongs to the vegetable kingdom—anything except onlons, polson iny and watermellongs to the vegetable kingdom—anything except onlons, poison Ivy and watermelons. It holds from one to five pecks, you notice, on the outside. No umbrella is necessary—that is one thing I'll have to give it. In case of a sudden and drenching rainstorm, all the fair wearer has to do is to crawl up into it until the storm is over. I don't know of any other uses it might be put to, Bill, for I haven't bought one, not having a frau, but it seems to me it ought to be a good place to carry the family wash, a new set of automobile three and a week's supply of ice, Huh' Well, I should say yes! You bet I'm glad I didn't have to fork up

paper basket out of my office and given the paper basket out of my office and given the coffice boy a dollar to go down to market and buy up a pile of truck that had been swept into a corner and affix it thereto!

"Certainly, they are the most hideous things ever! Why do the women wear 'em? Well, that's easy—because they think they're just heavenly!"

Systematized Designs for Money.

for Money.

In A comparatively short while now the difficulty of determining at a glance the denominations of various paper bills in a roll will be much alleviated if plans of the Treasury officials bring the results anticipated. A new set of notes and coin certificates are to be put into circulation. The paper currency of the country is to be more thoroughly systematized as to design than it is at present. There are now 19 different designs used on the various paper moneys in circulation. Under the new arrangement there are to be but nine. For example, fivedoilar notes are now in two designs. The head of an Indian chief appears on the silver certificate, while a portrait of Andrew Jackson, surrounded by a frontiersman and his family, appear on the United States note. In all other denominations there is an equal variety.

When the new currency appears each class of note will bear the same portrait. For example, the five-doilar note, whether a silver certificate or a greenback, will bear the picture of Lincoln. No portrait will be seen on more than one denomination.

will be seen on more than one denomina-tion. The well-known Indian head, the buffalo and the eagle, will disappear from the currency, as will any duplication that may be confusing. The different denomi-nations will also be distinguished by color of the law year. Clarelegished of the lak used. Cleveland's portrait will adorn all ten-dollar bills, Grant's the fifty-dollar bills, Jackson's the twentyadorn all ten-dollar bills, Grant's the fifty-dollar bills, Jackson's the twenty-dollar bills and Franklin's the ope-hun-dred-dollar bills, and so on up.

